

## GRO

Some seeing the end of their government nigh, and trou-  
blous practice *growing* up, which may work trouble to the  
next governour, will not attempt redress. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
It was now the beginning of October, and Winter began to  
*grow* fast on: great rain, with terrible thunder and lightnings,  
and mighty tempests, then fell abundantly. *Kneller.*  
12. To be changed from one state to another; to become either  
better or worse; to turn.

A good man's fortune may *grow* out at heels. *Shaksp.*  
Hence, hence, and to some barbarous climate fly,  
Which only brutes in human form does yield,  
And man *grows* wild in nature's common field. *Dryden.*  
The nymph *grew* pale, and in a mortal fright,  
Spent with the labour of so long a flight. *Dryden.*

Patience of command  
In time he *grew*; and *growing* us'd to hand,  
He waited at his master's board for food. *Dryden's Æn.*  
We may trade and be busy, and *grow* poor by it, unless we  
regulate our expences. *Locke.*

You will *grow* a thing contemptible, unless you can supply  
the loss of beauty with more durable qualities. *Swift.*  
Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place, *grew* to be a free  
port, where nations warring traded, as in a neutral country.  
*Arbutnot on Cœnis.*

13. To proceed as from a cause.  
What will *grow* out of such errors, as masked under the  
cloak of divine authority, impossible it is that ever the wit of  
man should imagine, 'till time have brought forth the fruits of  
them. *Hooker.*

Shall we set light by that custom of readings, from whence  
so precious a benefit hath *grown*? *Hooker, b. v.*

Take heed now that ye fail not to do this: why should da-  
mage *grow* to the hurt of the king. *Ez. iv. 22.*

Scipio Nasica feared lest, if the dread of that enemy were  
taken away, the Romans would *grow* either to idleness or  
civil dissension. *Abbe.*

The want of trade in Ireland proceeds from the want of  
people; and this is not *grown* from any ill qualities of the cli-  
mate or air, but chiefly from so many wars. *Temple.*

14. To accrue; to be forthcoming.  
Ev'n just the sum that I do owe to you,  
Is *growing* to me by Antipholus. *Shaksp. Com. of Errors.*

15. To adhere; to stick together.  
Honour and policy, like unfeder'd friends,  
I th' war do *grow* together. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

The frog's mouth *grows* up, and he continues so for at  
least six months without eating. *Walton's Angler.*

In burnings and scaldings the fingers would many times  
*grow* together: the chin would *grow* to the breast, and the  
arms to the sides, were they not hindered. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

16. To swell: a sea term.  
Mariners are used to the tumbling and rolling of ships from  
side to side, when the sea is never so little *grown*. *Raleigh.*

GROWER. *n. f.* [from *grow*] An increaser.

It will *grow* to a great bigness, being the quickest *grower* of  
any kind of elm. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO GROWL. *v. n.* [from *grollen*, Flemish.]

1. To snarl or murmur like an angry cur.  
They roam amid the fury of their heart,  
And *growl* their horrid loves. *Thomson's Spring.*

Dogs in this country are of the size of common mastiffs,  
and by nature never bark, but *growl* when they are pro-  
voked. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. To murmur; to grumble.  
Othello, neighbours—how he would roar about a foolish  
handkerchief! and then he would *growl* so manfully. *Gay.*

GROWN. The participle passive of *grow*.

1. Advanced in growth.  
I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of  
the man void of understanding; and lo, it was all *grown* over  
with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof. *Prov.*

2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing.  
Arrived at full growth or stature.  
I saw lately a pair of China shoes, which I was told were  
for a *grown* woman, that would scarce have been big enough  
for one of our little girls. *Locke.*

GROWTH. *n. f.* [from *growth*.]

1. Vegetation; vegetable life; increase of vegetation.  
Deep in the palace, of long *growth* there stood  
A laurel's trunk, a venerable wood. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.*

Those trees that have the slowest *growth*, are, for that rea-  
son, of the longest continuance. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Product; thing produced.  
Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog  
To touch the prosperous *growth* of this tall wood. *Milton.*

Our little world, the image of the great,  
Of her own *growth* hath all that nature craves,  
And all that's rare, as tribute from the waves. *Waller.*

The trade of a country arises from the native *growths* of  
the soil or seas. *Temple.*

I had thought, for the honour of our nation, that this story  
was of English *growth*, and Chaucer's own. *Dryden.*

## GRU

3. Increase in number, bulk, or frequency.  
What I have tried, or thought, or heard upon this subject,  
may go a great way in preventing the *growth* of this disease,  
where it is but new. *Temple.*

4. Increase of stature; advance to maturity.  
They say my son of York  
Has almost overtaken him in his *growth*. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

The flag, now conscious of his fatal *growth*,  
To some dark covert his retreat had made. *Denham.*

Though an animal arrives at its full *growth* at a certain age,  
perhaps it never comes to its full bulk 'till the last period of  
life. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

5. Improvement; advancement.  
It grieved David's religious mind to consider the *growth* of his  
own estate and dignity, the affairs of religion continuing still  
in the former manner. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 2.*

GROWTHHEAD. *n. f.* [from *grow* or *great* head; *caput*,  
GROWTHNOL. } Latin.]

1. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

2. An idle lazy fellow.  
Though sleeping one hour refresheth his long,  
Yet trust not Hob *growthhead* for sleeping too long. *Tusser.*

TO GRUB. *v. a.* [from *graben*, preter. *grub*, to dig, Gothick.] To  
dig up; to destroy by digging; to root out of the ground; to  
eradicate by throwing up out of the soil.

A foolish heir caused all the bushes and hedges about his  
vineyard to be *grubbed* up. *L'Estrange.*

Forest land,  
From whence the furly ploughman *grubs* the wood. *Dryden.*

The *grubbing* up of woods and trees may be very needful,  
upon the account of their unthriftiness. *Mortimer's Husband.*

As for the thick woods, which n't only Virgil but Homer  
mentions, they are most of them *grubbed* up, since the pro-  
montory has been cultivated and inhabited. *Addison on Italy.*

GRUB. *n. f.* [from *grubbing*, or mining.]

1. A small worm that eats holes in bodies.  
There is a difference between a *grub* and a butterfly, and  
yet your butterfly was a *grub*. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

New creatures rise,  
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;  
'Till shooting out with legs, and imp'd with wings,  
The *grubs* proceed to bees with pointed stings. *Dryden.*

Sometimes they are eaten with *grubs*. *Mortimer's Husband.*

The *grub*,  
Of unobser'd, invades the vital core;  
Pernicious tenant! and her secret cave  
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp  
Ceaseless. *Philips.*

2. A short thick man; a dwarf. In contempt.  
John Romane, a short clownish *grub*, would bear the whole  
carcase of an ox, yet never tugged with him. *Carew.*

TO GRUBBLE. *v. n.* [from *grubelen*, German, from *grub*.] To  
feel in the dark.

Thou hast a colour;  
Now let me rowl and *grubble* thee;  
Blind men say white feels smooth, and black feels rough;  
Thou hast a rugged skin; I do not like thee. *Dryden.*

GRUBSTREET. *n. f.* Originally the name of a street in Moor-  
fields in London, much inhabited by writers of small hillo-  
ries, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean  
production is called *grubstreet*.

Χαῖρ Ἰσακὶ μὴ ἀέδλα, μὴ ἀλγέα πικρὰ  
Ἀσπασίως ἴσον ἔδρας ἰκανομαί.

The first part, though calculated only for the meridian of  
*grubstreet*, was yet taken notice of by the better sort. *Gay.*

I'd sooner ballads write, and *grubstreet* lays.

TO GRUDGE. *v. a.* [from *grugen*, according to *Skinner*, which  
in French is to grind or cat. In this sense we say of one who  
resents any thing secretly, he *grugs* it. *Grugnach*, in Welsh,  
is to murmur; to grumble. *Grugach*, in Scotland, denotes a  
grumbling morose countenance.]

1. To envy; to see any advantage of another with discontent.  
What means this banishing me from your counsels? Do you  
love your sorrow so well, as to *grudge* me part of it? *Shaksp.*

'Tis not in thee  
To *grudge* my pleasures, to cut off my train. *Shak. K. Lear.*

He struggles into birth, and cries for aid;  
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid:  
He creeps, he walks; and, issuing into man,  
*Grudges* their life from whence his own began. *Dryden.*

These clamours with disdain he heard,  
Much *grudg'd* the praise, but more the rob'd reward. *Dryden.*

Do not, as some men, run upon the tilt, and taste of the  
sediments of a *grudging* uncommunicative disposition. *Speilut.*

Let us consider the ample provision of waters, those inex-  
hausted treasures of the ocean; and though some have *grudged*  
the great share that it takes of the surface of the earth, yet  
we shall propose this too, as a conspicuous mark and character  
of the wisdom of God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

I have often heard the Presbyterians say they did not *grudge*  
us our employments. *Swift.*

2. To give or take unwillingly. *Id.*

## GRU

Let me at least a funeral marriage crave,  
Nor *grudge* my cold embraces in the grave. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

You steer betwixt the country and the court,  
Nor gratify whate'er the great desire,  
Nor *grudging* give what publick needs require. *Dryd. Fab.*

They have *grudged* those contributions, which have set our  
country at the head of all the governments of Europe. *Addison.*

TO GRUDGE. *v. n.*

1. To murmur; to repine.  
They knew the force of that dreadful curse, whereunto  
idolatry maketh subject; nor is there cause why the guilty suf-  
fering the same should *grudge* or complain of injustice. *Hook.*

2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant.  
Many times they go with as great *grudging* to serve in his  
majesty's ships, as if it were to be slaves in the galleys. *Raleigh.*

3. To be envious.  
*Grudge* not one against another, brethren, lest ye be con-  
demned. *Ja. v. 9.*

4. To wish in secret. A low word.  
Even in the most sincere advice he gave,  
He had a *grudging* still to be a knave. *Dryden's Medol.*

5. To give or have any uneasy remains. I know not whether  
the word in this sense be not rather *grugens*, or remains;  
*grugens* being the part of corn that remains after the fine  
meal has passed the sieve.

My Dolabella,  
Hast thou not still some *grudgings* of thy fever? *Dryden.*

GRUDGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence; fullen malice.  
Many countries about her were full of wars, which, for old  
*grudges* to Corinth, were thought still would conclude  
there. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Two households, both alike in dignity,  
From ancient *grudge* break to new mutiny;  
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. *Shaksp. Lear.*

Let me go in to see the generals:  
There is some *grudge* between 'em; 'tis not meet  
They be alone. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*

Deep-fester'd hate;  
A *grudge* in both, time out of mind, begun,  
And mutually bequeath'd from fire to son. *Tate's Juvenal.*

2. Anger; ill-will.  
The god of wit, to shew his *grudge*,  
Clapt his ears upon the judge. *Swift.*

3. Unwillingness to benefit.  
4. Envy; odium; invidious censure.  
Those to whom you have  
With *grudge* prefer'd me. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

4. Remorse of conscience. *Ainsworth.*

5. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease. *Ainsworth.*

GRUDGINGLY. *adj.* [from *grudge*.] Unwillingly; malignan-  
tly; reluctantly.

Like harpies they could scent a plenteous board;  
Then to be sure they never fail'd their lord:  
The rest was form, and bare attendance paid;  
They drank and eat, and *grudgingly* obey'd. *Dryden.*

GRUEL. *n. f.* [from *gruau*, *gruelle*, French.] Food made by boil-  
ing oatmeal in water; any kind of mixture made by boiling  
ingredients in water.

Finger of birth-brand'd babe,  
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;  
Make the *gruel* thick and slab. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel  
Upon the strength of water *gruel*? *Prior.*

*Gruel* made of grain, broths, malt-drink not much hopped,  
posset-drinks, and in general whatever relaxeth. *Arbutnot.*

GRUFF. *adj.* [from *gruff*, Dutch.] Sour of aspect; harsh of man-  
ners.

Around the fiend, in hideous order, fat  
Foul bawling infamy and bold debate,  
*Gruff* discontent, through ignorance misled. *Garth.*

'He appellation of honour was such an one the *gruff*, such  
an one the storky. *Addison.*

GRUFFLY. *adv.* [from *gruff*.] Harshly; ruggedly; roughly.

The form of Mars high on a chariot stood,  
All sheath'd in arms, and *gruffly* look'd the god. *Dryden.*

GRUFFNESS. *n. f.* [from *gruff*.] Ruggedness of mien; harsh-  
ness of look or voice.

GRUM. *adj.* [contracted from *grumble*.] Sour; furly; severe.  
A low word.

Nic looked sour and *grum*, and would not open his mouth.  
*Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

TO GRUMBLE. *v. n.* [from *grummelen*, Dutch.]

1. To murmur with discontent.  
A bridegroom,  
A *grumbling* groom, and that the girl shall find. *Shaksp.*

'Thou *grumblest* and railest every hour on Achilles, and thou  
art as full of envy at his greatness as Cerberus is at Proserpina's  
beauty. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

'Th' accurs'd Philistian stands on th' other side,  
*Grumbling* aloud, and smiles 'twixt rage and pride. *Cowley.*

Suitors, all but one, will depart *grumbling*, because they  
mis of what they think their due. *South's Sermons.*

## GUA

Providence has allotted man a competency: all beyond it  
is superfluous; and there will be *grumbling* without end, if  
we reckon that we want this, because we have it not. *L'Estr.*

L'Avare, not using half his store,  
Still *grumbles* that he has no more. *Prior.*

2. To growl; to gnarl.  
The lion, though he sees the toils are set,  
Yet, pinch'd with raging hunger, scours away;  
Hunts in the face of danger all the day;  
At night, with fullen pleasure, *grumbles* o'er his prey. *Dryd.*

3. To make a hoarse rattle.  
Thou *grumbling* thunder join thy voice. *Motieus.*

Like a storm  
That gathers black upon the frowning sky,  
And *grumbles* in the wind. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

Vapours foul  
Dash on the mountains brow, and shake the woods  
That *grumbling* wave below. *Thomson's Winter.*

GRUMBLER. *n. f.* [from *grumble*.] One that grumbles; a  
murmurer; a discontented man.

The half-pence are good half-pence, and I will stand by it:  
if I made them of silver, it would be the same thing to the  
*grumbler*. *Swift.*

GRUMBLING. *n. f.* [from *grumble*.] A murmuring through  
discontent; a grudge.

I have serv'd  
Without or grudge or *grumbings*. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

GRUME. *n. f.* [from *grumeus*, French; *grumus*, Latin.] A thick  
viscid confluence of a fluid: as the white of an egg, or clotted  
like cold blood. *Quincy.*

GRUMLY. *adv.* [from *grum*.] Sullenly; morosely.

GRUMMEL. *n. f.* [from *grummel*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GRUMOUS. *adj.* [from *grume*.] Thick; clotted.  
The blood, when let, was black, *grumous*, the red part  
without a due confluence, the serum fuline, and of a yel-  
lowish green. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

GRUMOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *grumous*.] Thickness of a coagu-  
lated liquor.

The cause may be referred either to the coagulation of the  
serum, or *grumousness* of the blood. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

GRUNSEL. *n. f.* [More usually *grunsel*, unless *Milton* intended  
to preserve the Saxon grunsel.] The groundfil; the lower part  
of the building.

Next came one  
Who mourn'd in earnest, when the captive ark  
Maim'd his brute image, head and hands lopp'd off  
In his own temple, on the *grunsel* edge, *Milton.*

Where he fell flat, and sham'd his worshippers.

TO GRUNT. *v. n.* [from *grunio*, Latin.] To murmur like  
TO GRUNTLE. *v. a.* a hog.

And neigh, and bark, and *grunt*, and roar and burn,  
Like horse, hound, hog, bear, fire, at every turn. *Shaksp.*

Lament, ye swine! in *gruntings* spend your grief;  
For you, like me, have lost your sole relief. *Gay's Past.*

Thy brindled boars may slumber undisturb'd,  
Or *grunt* secure beneath the chefnut shade. *Tickel.*

The folding quean to louder notes doth rise,  
To her full pipes the *grunting* hog replies;  
The *grunting* hogs alarm the neighbours round. *Swift.*

GRUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The noise of a hog.  
Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,  
In panick horror of pursuing dogs;  
With many a deadly *grunt* and doleful squeak,  
Poor swine, as if their pretty hearts would break. *Dryden.*

From hence were heard  
The *grunts* of bristled boars, and groans of bears,  
And herds of howling wolves. *Dryden's Æn.*

GRUNTER. *n. f.* [from *grunt*.]

1. He that grunts.

2. A kind of fish. [from *grunio*.] *Ainsworth.*

GRUNTLING. *n. f.* [from *grunt*.] A young hog.

TO GRUTCH. *v. n.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from  
*grudge*.] To envy; to repine; to be discontented.

The poor at the enclosure doth *grutch*,  
Because of abuses that fall,  
Left some men should have but too much,  
And some again nothing at all. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

But what we're born for we must bear,  
Our frail condition it is such,  
That what to all may happen here,  
It's chance to me, I must not *grutch*. *Ben. Johnson.*

GRUTCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will.  
In it he melted leaden bullets,  
To shoot at foes, and sometimes pullets;  
To whom he bore so fell a *grutch*,  
He ne'er gave quarter 't any such. *Hudibras, p. i.*

GRV. *n. f.* [from *grv*.] Any thing of little value: as, the paring of  
the nails. *Id.*

GUAIA-CUM. *n. f.* [See LIGNUM-VITÆ.]

*Guaia-cum* is attenuant and aperient, and promotes dif-  
charges by sweat and urine. It is an excellent medicine in  
many chronick cases, and was once famous for curing the  
venereal